DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF BURDWAN, 1891.

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 340., dated Burdwan, the 16th May 1892.
From—H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to Bengal Government circular No. 6T.—F., dated 3rd October last, I have the honour to submit the following report on the census of this district.

2. I joined the district in November last, and do not, therefore, possess any personal knowledge of the census operations of this district. No note on the subject has been left me by my predecessors; and the Assistant Magistrate, who was in immediate charge of the census work, also left the district without leaving any information behind him. Owing to the want of competent clerks, it was found impossible to complete the work of tabulation in this district, and the Census Superintendent accordingly ordered the work to be finished at Howrah. The absence of statistical information on several important subjects makes it impossible for me to submit a full and satisfactory report on the subject, and I am compelled to confine my report to the statement of facts of a general nature, and to the discussion of such statistics as I have been able to secure.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF BURDWAN, 1891.

HEAD I.—EARLY HISTORY, &c.

THE area of the present district is 2,697 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Sonthal Parganas and by the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad; on the east by the Nadia district; on the south by Hooghly, Midnapore, and Bankura; and on the west by Manbhum. The district stretches from the edge of the laterite plateau of Chota Nagpur to the margin of the Gangetic delta. It is nearly twice as long as it is broad, and its whole length is traversed by the East Indian Railway, the line of which is intersected in several places by the Grand Trunk Road. It is, generally speaking, confined within three rivers, viz., the Ajai on the north, the Damodar on the south, and the Bhagirathi on the east. Its eastern boundary is the broadest span of its width, and is continuous for nearly the whole distance with the navigable Bhagirathi. The principal trade centres in the district are situated on this river and the East Indian Railway. A short history of this district will be found in pages 127 and 128 of Dr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Volume II.

2. The native population of this district is almost entirely agricultural, save in the Raniganj subdivision, where emigrants employed in the collieries amount to a considerable number. The labouring classes form an important factor, especially in the subdivision of Raniganj.

3. The district at present consists of 4 subdivisions and 17 *thanas*. The Sadar subdivision consists of 8 *thanas*, and each of the 3 *mufassal* subdivisions of Katwa, Kalna, and Raniganj contains 3 *thanas*. The boundaries of the district were last fixed in 1879. It formerly consisted of 6 subdivisions and 22 *thanas*. There was a general transfer of jurisdiction with effect from the 1st of October 1879, when the Jahanabad subdivision was transferred to Hooghly and the Bood-Bood subdivision was abolished. The staff of the latter subdivisional office was transferred to Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, where a new subdivision was established. Of the 22 *thanas* formerly comprising the district, 5 were transferred to other districts from the above date, viz., Jahanabad and Goghat to Hooghly, and Kotalpur, Sonamukhi, and Indas to Bankura. All subsequent transfers have merely been between *thanas* of this district.

4. The statement below shows the variation of the population of the 17 *thanas* now comprising the district according to the census of 1872, 1881, and 1891, respectively.

Statement showing the area and population of the Burdwan district during the census years of 1872, 1881, *and* 1891.

Name of Thana.	1872.		1881.		1891.		Difference.	Remarks.
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population	Area.	Population.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sadar Subdivision.								
Burdwan	185	54,419	185	61,904	185	70,906	9,002	
Ahilbganj	124	81,896	124	75,270	124	74,279	— 991	
Khandaghosh	115	67,665	115	55,228	115	55,939	711	
Laona	194	102,005	194	96,943	194	95,332	— 611	
Satgachia	181	131,200	181	102,254	181	98,954	— 3,300	
Jamalpur	112	64,702	113	71,709	113	71,771	62	
Bood-Bood	161	91,301	161	88,123	161	74,749	—13,374	
Kusgram	174	115,393	169	88,261	169	77,938	—10,323	
Total ...	1,246	728,581	1,242	639,692	1,242	619,868	—19,824	
Raniganj Subdivision.								
Raniganj	218	132,282	218	146,785	218	147,964	1,179	
Asansol	272	71,453	272	98,842	272	127,341	28,499	
Kakas	181	41,282	181	38,787	181	34,968	— 3,819	
Tota ...	671	245,017	671	284,414	671	310,273	25,859	
Katwa Subdivision.								
Katwa	142	83,090	142	82,943	142	81,690	— 1,253	
Keugaon	145	82,064	136	76,120	136	76,937	817	
Mangalkot	120	77,655	74	73,444	74	71,600	— 1,844	
Total ..	407	242,818	352	232,507	352	230,227	— 2,280	
Kalna Subdivision.								
Kalna	144	121,480	144	92,484	144	90,091	— 2,393	
Purbasthali	118	81,677	116	82,070	116	77,098	— 4,972	
Manteshwar	169	83,181	172	63,053	172	64,323	1,270	
Total .	431	286,338	432	237,607	432	231,512	— 6,095	
Grand Total ...	2,755	1,502,754	2,697	1,394,220	2,697	1,391,880	— 2,340	

The population according to the census of 1881, as therein shown, is the population of the present area of the respective *thanas* according to the census of that year. From this statement it is seen that in 10 out of the 17 *thanas* the population has gradually decreased since 1872, while taking the district as a whole, its population according to the census of 1891 has increased by only 57 over that of 1881. Compared with the census of 1872, the decrease seems to be rather startling, viz., 73·8 per mille on 110,874 persons, but then it must be remembered the *thana* boundaries were different from what they are now. In two *thanas* only has the increase been anything worth mentioning, viz., Asansol (28,499) and Burdwan (9,002). The increase in the former is due to the opening out of collieries, and to the great extension of railways. These two things have attracted large numbers of Marwaris from up-country, who have settled in Raniganj, Asansol, and Barakar, and thousands of coolies from the districts of Bihar and the neighbouring districts of Manbhum, Birbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas. The increase in the Burdwan *thana* is due to the increase in trade, especially in rice, as is evidenced by the clusters of houses which have sprung up on all sides of the town devoted entirely to the sale of that article, and to the tendency of the present day for population to flit from agricultural to urban areas. It is, however, to a certain extent satisfactory to note that the purely agricultural *thanas*, viz., Keugaon and Manteshwar, show a considerable increase, viz., 817 and 1,270 respectively. The increase in the latter *thana* is mainly due to the establishment of two large marts at Nadanghat and Maldanga. Both of these places are situated on the Khari—a river which flows into the Bhagirathi at Mirzapur, and is navigable for the greater part of the year. Increased trade in Raniganj has also led to an increase of 1,179 in that *thana*. The two other *thanas* which show an increase are Khandaghosh on the south bank of the Damodar (711), and Jamalpur on the east bank (62). I am informed, however, that the figures of 1881 in the last-named *thana*, as well as in Burdwan, included some 5,000 coolies, who were at the time of the census employed in making the Eden Canal, and, this being so, the real increase in these *thanas* is considerably

greater than what is apparent. The discovery of extensive coal-fields and the growing demand for Indian coal; the pottery works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj, with their enormous outturn, which still fails to supply the demand, which has extended to Burma, the Straits Settlements, and other remote places, the Barakar Iron Works, which were made over by Government about four years ago to a private company that has been putting additional capital into the business; the starting of large paper mills at Ballabpur *viâ* Raniganj; and the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which is making Asansol a large town, have all contributed to raise the Raniganj subdivision to its present position. The extension of the East Indian Railway from Barakar to the Jheria coal mines in Manbhum district will also increase the importance of the west end of the district.

5. The decrease in most of the *thanas* is due to the malarious fever which first broke out in the district in the beginning of the decade 1870—80, and has prevailed ever since with more or less virulence. The decrease is very great in those *thanas* in which the greatest insanitary conditions prevail, viz., obstructed drainage, rank vegetation, and stagnant bils and marshes, especially in Bood-Bood (13,374), Ausgram (10,323), and Purbasthali (4,972).

6. It may here be mentioned that the portion of the district corresponding with the area of the Raniganj subdivision is still called Sikharbhum, and the rest of the district is called Rarh, with this distinction that the portion which does not border on the Bhagirathi goes by the name of *bhitar* (or inner) Rarh. As regards the history of the Kalna subdivision, I send the following extract from the report of the Subdivisional Officer, Babu Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhri:—

"The tract of the country lying on the right bank of the river Bhagirathi, which now passes by the name of Kalna subdivision, was styled Rarhi, one of the five-fold divisions of the country made by Ballal Sen, a renowned Hindu Raja of the Baidya family, who lived more than a thousand years ago. Before the commencement of the Muhammadan rule in Bengal this tract was known to be chiefly occupied by Hindus, who were allured to it from the remote parts, (1) as it was considered a place of pilgrimage; (2) for the advantages of inland trade which it afforded on account of its proximity to the river, which was navigable throughout the year; (3) as well as for its fertility. According to an old Sanskrit *sloka* of *sastras*, a Hindu is forbidden to dwell in a tract where there are not (1) wealthy capitalists to advance loans; (2) Chhatri or Kshattriya, the military defenders, to protect life and property from robbers; (3) Raja or ruler to afford easy redress for grievances; (4) river to afford easy communication with other parts of the country; and (5) Baidya or physician class to afford medical aid. Now the tract under review possessed all those five advantages from very early times. The Muhammadan portions of the population who now dwell in this tract were all originally Hindus, as their natural features and habits of life show, but were compelled to embrace the Muhammadan creed by force of sword or other inducement after the conquest of Bengal by Bakhtiar Khiliji in A.D. 1203. In the last century this tract was also very thickly peopled, and a public road ran through it from Calcutta to Murshidabad with caravan *sarais* at the distance of every eight miles to suit the convenience of travellers, and through this road Lord Clive passed when he marched to dethrone Siraj-ud-Daula in June 1757. Long after the government of the country came into the hands of the English, this tract was formed into a subdivision in September 1861, which passes by name of Kalna subdivision."

Head II.—Movement of the Population.

7. The increases and decreases in some of the *thanas* have already been alluded to in paragraphs 4 and 5, but as far as the Sadar subdivision goes, the decrease is considered by the District Superintendent of Police to be partly attributable to two other causes, viz.—(1) the gradual silting up of irrigation tanks, the falling off of cattle, and the consequent change for the worse in the condition of the poorer classes of agriculturists—causes which have, to a certain extent, led to emigration in search of employment in the mills and factories in and about Calcutta; (2) the difficulty in marrying boys of the poorer classes of agriculturists, owing to the parents of the bride demanding large sums in the shape of *pôn* or consideration-money. I doubt whether either of these causes has had any large effect on population, although there is a tendency to look to Calcutta as a means of getting wealthy, and many people move that way. The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj attributes the decrease in Kaksa partly to emigration of labour to the mines, and partly to the ravages of malarious fever. The Subdivisional Officers of Kalna and Katwa report that emigration or immigration in view of permanent settlement has had nothing to do with the variation of the population of their subdivisions.

8. As already noticed, the principal towns are on the East Indian Railway and the Bhagirathi. The growth of the former class, viz., Barakar, Asansol, Raniganj, and Burdwan, has already been alluded to. The principal towns near or on the Bhagirathi, viz., Katwa, Dainhat, Purbasthali, and Kalna, do not show the same improvement, as in them trade is not so flourishing as in former times, though there is still, in years of scarcity like the present, a very large export of rice. One of the reasons of this is that the portion of the Bhagirathi between Kalna and Katwa is gradually silting up.

9. The distinction between the urban and the rural population is very marked. The former belong chiefly to the trading and the service-holding classes, and are generally better educated and more intelligent or shrewd than the latter.

10. There is no migration from this district to Bihar, but, as stated already, there is a steady influx of coolies into the Raniganj subdivision from the neighbouring districts of the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Birbhum, and also from Bihar. These men are of a poor class.

Head III.—Varying density of the Population.

11. The following table shows the density of population of the different *thanas* according to the census of 1881 and 1891 respectively:—

Name of Thana.	Density of population per square mile in—	
	1881.	1891.
1	2	3
1. Burdwan ...	334·62	383·28
2. Sahibganj ...	607·02	599·00
3. Khandaghosh ...	480·24	486·42
4. Raona ..	499·70	491·40
5. Satgachia ...	564·94	546·80
6. Jamalpur ...	634·59	635·14
7. Bood-Bood ..	547·35	464·27
8. Ausgram ...	522·25	461·17
9. Raniganj ...	673·33	678·73
10. Asansol	363·39	468·16
11. Kaksa ...	214·29	103·19
12. Katwa ...	584·11	575·28
13. Keugaon ...	560·08	565·71
14. Mangalkot ...	992·49	967·56
15. Kalna ...	642·25	625·63
16. Purbasthali ...	707·50	664·63
17. Manteshwar ...	366·59	373·97

The cause of the variation in the density of population has been explained under head I.

Head IV.—Religion.

12. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the population according to the different religions, as ascertained by the respective censuses of 1872, 1881, and 1891:—

Name of Thana.	1872.					1881.					1891.					Remarks.
	Hindu.	Mohammadan.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	Hindu.	Mohammadan.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	Hindu.	Mohammadan.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sadar Subdivision.																
Burdwan ...	39,080	14,350	225	166	54,419	46,508	15,262	134	..	61,904	54,335	16,346	207	18	70,906	
Sahibganj .	66,813	15,046	.	37	81,896	60,874	14,396	...	...	75,270	59,544	14,735	...	...	74,279	
Khandaghosh ...	48,834	18,831	..	..	67,665	39,377	15,851	...	...	55,228	39,875	16,064	...	...	55,939	
Raona ..	79,485	22,122	...	398	102,005	78,387	20,556	.	...	98,943	75,757	19,575	...	...	95,332	
Satgachia .	100,605	30,584	7	4	131,200	78,671	23,578	5	...	102,254	75,802	23,139	...	11	98,952	
Jamalpur	64,255	20,447	..	...	84,702	55,552	16,157	...	...	71,709	55,997	15,774	...	2	71,773	
Bood-Bood	68,228	23,064	9	...	91,301	68,100	20,023	...	...	88,123	55,986	18,713	...	47	74,746	
Ausgram ..	99,499	15,887	7	..	115,393	74,637	13,622	2		88,261	65,411	12,527	...	3	77,941	
Total ...	567,399	160,331	246	605	728,581	500,106	139,445	141		639,692	482,707	136,873	207	81	619,868	
Raniganj Subdivision.																
Raniganj ..	123,413	7,175	353	1,301	132,282	135,139	8,300	179	3,077	146,735	133,372	8,856	256	4,980	147,964	
Asansol	65,392	2,777	188	3,096	71,453	90,152	4,803	563	3,344	98,842	118,871	7,592	876	2	127,341	
Kaksa	39,096	2,179	7	...	41,282	36,507	2,280	...	...	38,787	32,430	2,069	41	428	34,968	
Total ...	227,901	12,131	528	4,457	245,017	261,778	15,473	742	6,421	284,414	285,173	18,517	1,173	5,410	310,273	
Katwa Subdivision.																
Katwa	68,808	14,244	22	25	83,099	67,658	15,273	12	...	82,943	66,154	15,534	2	...	81,690	
Keugaon ...	67,012	15,052	.	.	82,064	60,239	15,879	2	...	73,723	59,605	17,326	8	...	76,937	
Mangalkot ...	60,699	16,911	3	42	77,655	56,038	16,806	...	...	73,444	54,673	16,927	.	...	71,600	
Total ...	196,519	46,207	25	67	242,818	184,535	47,958	14	...	230,110	180,430	49,787	10	...	230,227	
Kalna Subdivision.																
Kalna	93,178	26,983	41	1,278	121,480	71,300	21,172	12	...	92,484	68,592	21,467	18	14	90,091	
Purbasthali ...	58,814	22,817	44	2	81,677	59,143	22,926	1	...	82,070	55,037	22,061	...	...	77,098	
Manteshwar ...	64,566	18,615		...	83,181	45,412	17,641	..	...	63,053	45,804	18,519	...	...	64,323	
Total ...	216,558	68,415	85	1,280	286,338	175,855	61,739	13	...	237,607	169,433	62,047	18	14	231,512	
Grand Total	1,208,377	287,084	884	6,409	1,502,754	1,122,274	264,615	910	6,421	1,394,220	1,117,743	267,224	1,408	5,505	1,391,880	

Among Hindus there has been a decrease of 4,531 since 1881, while among Muhammadans, on the contrary, there has been an increase of 2,609. While the Burdwan subdivision shows a marked decrease under both religions, Raniganj, as is natural, has increased under both heads, while the Katwa subdivision shows a marked increase, and Kalna a slight increase under Muhammadans. This increase is shared by five out of the six *thanas* of those two subdivisions. There has been a noticeable increase of the Christian population, which, it will be seen, is chiefly confined to the Asansol *thana*, and is due to the development of the coal industry and the extension of railways. There is no apparent increase in converts. Hindus are still in the proportion of 4·08 to 1, compared with all other religions.

Head V.—Infirmities.

13. The following statement exhibits the distribution of infirmities over the different *thanas* according to the censuses of 1872 and 1891. *Thanawari* figures for 1881 are not available. According to the district figures there has been a marked decrease among insanes and deaf and dumb, as well as among blind and lepers, and it is unfortunate that it cannot be ascertained whether this decrease is common to all parts of the district or not. Leprosy, it is to be noted, prevails much more in the Raniganj than in the other subdivisions, and is probably due to the greater number of up-country men there. A leper in the other subdivisions is but seldom seen.

Statement showing infirmities in the district during the census years 1872, 1881, *and* 1891.

Name of Thana.	1872.					1881.					1891.					Remarks.
	Insanes.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.	Total.	Insanes.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.	Total.	Insanes.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sadar Subdivision.																
Burdwan	4	2	22	40	68			...	...	...	12	37	20	19	88	*Thanawari* figures for 1881 are not available, hence the district totals are given only. Statement D1 shows 3,002 lepers and this statement 3,001. This statement has been compiled from compilation sheets XI received from the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, and checked in this office. Statement D1 has also been received from Mr. O'Donnel's office. It is impossible to reconcile the difference of 1, with reference to the two statements.
Sahibganj	8	30	57	249	353	...		...	...	...	34	85	103	165	387	
Khandaghosh ...	11	20	27	103	161	...		..	...	...	17	45	80	107	255	
Raona	20	49	73	164	306			...	.		32	58	78	109	277	
Satgachia	37	44	94	145	320		.	..	.		15	76	51	88	230	
Jamalpur	15	34	56	72	177		...	...			31	56	100	56	243	
Bood-Bood ...	29	38	84	200	351			...	..		29	77	85	182	373	
Ausgram	23	61	101	442	627		..			.	19	70	70	203	362	
Total ...	147	257	514	1,415	2,303	.				..	189	504	593	929	2,215	
Raniganj Subdivision.																
Raniganj	18	42	111	555	726		..		...		43	190	118	654	1,005	There is a similar difference of 16 between this statement and statement D4, which cannot be corrected in this office.
Asansol ...	4	10	41	175	230			.			34	117	201	596	948	
Kaksa	7	45	23	206	281	...			...		13	35	32	138	218	
Total ...	29	97	175	936	1,237		.	.			90	342	411	1,328	2,171	
Katwa Subdivision.																
Katwa	21	58	134	159	372	...	..	.	...		1	2	5	3	11	
Kengson	19	16	61	181	277	.	.	...			24	81	85	151	341	
Mangalkot ...	15	25	72	222	334			.	..	...	22	89	79	215	405	
Total ...	55	99	267	562	983			...		...	47	172	169	369	757	
Kalna Subdivision.																
Kalna	50	24	115	171	360						44	97	103	126	370	
Purbasthali ...	35	53	104	168	360	...	.	.	...		23	76	107	111	317	
Manteshwar ...	27	35	116	277	455		..	..		.	31	66	92	138	327	
Total ...	112	112	335	616	1,175	.	...				98	239	302	375	1,014	
Grand Total ...	343	595	1,291	3,529	5,758	712	1,749	2,492	4,118	9,031	434	1,267	1,475	3,001	6,157	

14. The statements below, marked D1 to D4, show the details of infirmities according to castes. Similar details according to different parts of the district and occupations are not available, as the Census Superintendent has not supplied this office with the number of persons of different castes in the district, so that it is impossible to say to what extent the different kinds of infirmities prevail amongst people of different castes. Statement D1 shows that there are 2,139 male and 862 female, total 3,001 lepers in the district. This statement also shows that nearly half of them are Muhammadans, and this fact shows that there is probably some truth in the Hindu theory that the use of beef in a hot country like India causes leprosy. The

Bauris also have a large number of lepers amongst them, and this caste also has no objection to beef, although they claim to be Hindus. The consumption of *arhar dal* (*cytisus cajan*) not separated from the husk, and also of onions and garlic, as well as liquor, are also said to cause leprosy. Leprosy amongst the higher castes of Hindus, who abstain from beef, onions, and garlic, and generally from animal food, is considered to be the result of badly-treated syphilis, and especially due to the abuse of mercury in the healment of the disease. It is also worthy of notice that the Muhammadans furnish a very large proportion of insanes, viz, 155 out of 424, deaf and dumb, 532 out of 1,258, and blind, 611 out of 1,491. The Bauris also contribute largely to the last two classes.

15. Insanity was understood by the enumerators to mean ক্ষেপা, পাগল বা বায়ু রোগী, and leprosy to mean কুষ্ঠ রোগ বা মহাব্যাধি. White leprosy or ধবল was not included in the category of leprosy.

STATEMENT D1.

Lepers.

Castes.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Castes.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Aguri	36	24	12	Kahar	2	1	1
Bagdi	132	86	46	Kadra	34	18	16
Brahman	108	73	35	Koiri	5	5	...
Bhuimali	33	27	6	Julua	4	3	1
Bedia	4	3	1	Mayara	7	2	5
Baniya	28	13	15	Kochh	7	6	1
Baidya	6	6	.	Shaikh	1,126	845	281
Bhuiya	3	2	1	Sadgop	49	32	17
Bauri	355	243	112	Sunri	42	18	24
Chhutar	6	2	4	Sonthal	49	35	14
Dom	23	15	8	Rajput	3	1	2
Dhoba	2	2	..	Teli	28	17	11
Buna	1	1	...	Tambuli ...	1	1	...
Goala	103	78	25	Chamar ...	47	41	6
Gandhabanik ...	10	1	9	Napit	37	27	10
Jugi	1	1	...	Vaishnava ...	94	77	17
Chunari	1	1	...	Pathan	205	154	51
Kamar	24	10	14	Sayyid	124	89	35
Kayastha	67	45	22	Pod	22	3	19
Kumhar ...	18	10	8	Namasadr ...	59	47	12
Kotal	14	13	1	Kewat	1	...	1
Kansari	10	8	2	Unspecified ...	1	1	...
Kurmi	3	3	..	Tanti	31	23	8
Kaibartta	24	16	8				
Chasa Dhopa ...	12	10	2	Total ...	3,002	2,139	863

STATEMENT D2.

Insanes.

Brahman	44	24	20	Bhumij	5	5	...
Goala	12	7	5	Shaikh	153	90	63
Kayastha	3	2	1	Kadra	12	10	2
Dom	5	2	3	Pathan	2	2	...
Tanti	2	2	...	Kalu	3	1	2
Bagdi	44	23	21	Sarak	2	1	1
Kamar	4	4	...	Sunri	10	9	1
Aguri	11	8	3	Vaishnava	4	2	2
Napit	13	1	12	Kaibartta	45	30	15
Teli	20	20	...	Uriya	1	...	1
Bauri	12	8	4	Rajwar	1	...	1
Kshattriya	1	1	...	Kapali	1	...	1
Sadgop	2	1	1	Namasudra ...	1	...	1
Bhuimali	5	3	2	Unspecified ...	1	...	1
Chamar	4	3	1				
Baiti	1	1	...	Total ...	424	260	164

STATEMENT D3

Deaf-Mute.

Castes.	Total	Males.	Females.	Castes.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sadgop ..	13	7	6	Gandhabanik ...	5	5	...
Sarnakar ...	1	1	.	Sunri ...	13	6	7
Bagdi ..	82	46	36	Baidya ...	3	3	...
Shaikh ...	456	237	219	Kshatriya ...	5	3	2
Dhoba ...	2	2	...	Kochh ...	2	2	...
Aguri ..	10	6	4	Jugi ..	2	2	...
Kalu ..	15	8	7	Namasudra ..	33	31	2
Banik ...	3	2	1	Kaibartta ..	54	39	15
Kayastha ..	61	38	23	Tambuli ..	13	13	..
Goala ..	46	37	9	Pathan ...	37	24	13
Brahman ..	85	53	32	Sayyid ...	39	20	19
Bhuimali (Hari)	21	1	20	Teli ..	2	...	2
Chamar ...	17	13	4	Mayara ..	1	...	1
Pod ...	1	1	...	Kumhar ..	2	...	2
Vaishnava ...	18	11	7	Bhuiya .	1	...	1
Napit ..	27	27	..	Sonthal ..	4	...	4
Dom ...	7	5	2	Kadra ..	30	...	30
Tanti ..	6	3	3				
Kamar ...	17	9	8				
Bauri ..	124	57	67	Total ...	1,258	712	546

STATEMENT D4.

Blind.

Namasudra ..	1	1	..	Kumhar ...	6	2	4
Shaikh ...	532	258	274	Koiri ...	1	1	.
Vaishnava ..	55	15	40	Sonthal ..	4	1	3
Dhoba ...	2	1	1	Sadgop ..	18	8	10
Kayastha ...	17	16	1	Mayara ...	6	1	5
Goala ...	52	26	26	Rajput ...	2	1	1
Bagdi ...	123	43	80	Napit ..	4	1	3
Bauri ..	245	132	113	Kotal ...	5	2	3
Kalu ...	14	4	10	Pathan ...	48	26	22
Brahman ...	94	50	44	Sayyid .	29	17	12
Aguri ...	11	6	5	Kshatriya ...	4	...	4
Dom ..	8	4	4	Bhuiya ...	4	...	4
Chamar ...	10	5	5	Kurmi ...	3	...	3
Baidya	3	3	...	Kahar ..	1	..	1
Tanti ...	7	3	4	Jugi ...	1	...	1
Sunri ..	11	5	6	Nuri ..	2	...	2
Kaibartta ...	79	26	53	Tambuli ...	3	...	3
Kamar ...	13	5	8	Kansari ..	3	...	3
Chhutar ..	10	5	5	Pod ...	2	...	2
Banik ..	12	8	4				
Bhuimali ...	5	3	2				
Teli ...	41	34	7	Total ...	1,491	713	778

Head VI.—Education.

16. The subjoined statement gives the classification, according to religion, of the pupils, literate and illiterate, during 1891 as compared with 1881. The figures for 1872 are not available.

Religions.	1872(a).				1881.				1891.				Remarks.
	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu	..		...	..	29,372	55,565	1,035,799	1,120,676	32,360	79,517	1,013,866	1,117,743	
Musulman	...	...	...	...	3,535	7,189	253,092	263,816	6,439	10,044	250,741	267,224	
Christian	...	...	...	...	122	491	297	910	224	880	304	1,408	
Buddhist	...	...	...	.			...	.	.	1	5	6	
Jain	..	.		...		.		.	1	4	12	17	
Brahmo	...	...	...		..	...	...	.	...	2		2	
Animistic	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	1	441	442	
Atheist	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...		1		1	
Jews	..	..		...		3	3		..	1		1	
Unspecified	...	...	.	.	5	6	6,408	6,418	...	..	19	19	
Sonthal	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	.		6	5,011	5,017	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	33,034	63,250	1,295,539	1,391,823*	39,024	82,457	1,270,399	1,391,880	

* There is a difference of 2,397 between this total and the corrected total, which cannot be reconciled, as the corrected details of education are not available.
(a) The figures for 1872 are not available.

17. Babu Charu Chandra Chattôpadhya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, has submitted the following valuable report, under four heads. From this it will be seen that the advance of education under almost every head has been of a most marked satisfactory description, and that the only points where progress has not been so good are, 1*stly*, the very slight advance in female education in the last ten years, and 2*ndly*, the comparatively small number of pupils which have passed the upper primary examination in 1891, compared with those who presented themselves; the education of the children of the aboriginal races in the Raniganj subdivision has also not hitherto proved a success, but I am trying to interest the colliery owners in the matter:—

INCREASE OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN DIFFERENT CLASSES.

(a) English education.

18. The number of schools teaching English and Bengali, including high and middle schools, in the Burdwan district in 1871 was 59, and the pupils in them 3,535. In 1881, that is after the lapse of ten years, the number of these schools decreased to 47, or by 6 per cent., and the pupils in them to 3,416, or by 33 per cent. This decrease of schools and pupils was due to the territorial change by which the area of the district was reduced in 1879, shortly before the second census year, by the transfer of its three *thanas* of Indas, Kotalpur, and Sonamukhi to the Bankura district. In 1891, that is after the lapse of another decade, the total number of Anglo-vernacular schools rose to 82, that is an increase of 74·4 per cent., and the pupils in them to 6,996, or 104 per cent.; within the last twenty years, therefore, the number of schools in which, besides Bengali, English is more or less largely taught has advanced from 50 to 82, or by 64 per cent., and the pupils in them from 3,535 to 6,996, or by nearly 98 per cent. Or, in other words, the number of schools and pupils have both advanced within the last twenty years. Had there not been a dismemberment of the district, the percentage of increase of schools and that of pupils would have been still larger than it has been.

19. Now experience has shown, and it may therefore be assumed in the absence of rigidly correct and positive statistical information on the point (except that for the year 1887, in which a caste return of pupils was obtained), that the upper classes of Hindus, such as Brahmans and Baidyas, &c., constitute the bulk of students of our high and middle English schools, and that on an average the number of students drawn from these classes may be taken at nothing under 60 per cent. of the total number of pupils on the rolls of these English-teaching schools, the Navasakhas, the artizan, and the trading classes constitute about 25 per cent., and all other classes, including agriculturists and the Muhammadans, not in excess of the remaining 15 per cent. The truth of this assertion will be borne out by the caste return of pupils for 1887 (*vide* table 3 appended). In this view of the case from 1871—91 the measure of increase in English education will be found in the fact that out of a total increase of 98 per cent. in pupils of all classes, the Brahmans, Baidyas, and Kayasthas show an increase of nearly 59 per cent, the Navasakhas contributed about 24 per cent., and the other classes, including Muhammadans, the remaining 15 per cent.

(b) Vernacular education.

20. Taking the schools for purely vernacular education, it is seen that in 1871 there were 251 such schools (31 middle vernacular, 210 primary, 1 training, and 9 girls' schools), with 9,095 pupils in them all. In 1881 the number of schools advanced to 1,458, or 481 per cent., that is nearly six times as many, and the pupils in them rose to 43,452, or 377 per cent. In the subsequent ten years, that is in 1891, the number of these schools increased to 1,522, or by 4 per cent., but the pupils decreased to 39,891, or by 7 per cent. The decrease of pupils was due to 7,255 pupils having unaccountably disappeared from the primary schools in the Kalna subdivision in 1889, the loss of which it could not make up in subsequent years. Within the last twenty years, therefore, schools for purely vernacular education rose from 251 to 1,552, or by 506 per cent., or more than six times, and the pupils in them from 9,095 to 39,891, or by 338 per cent., or more than four times. Now calculating upon experience as well as from the results shown in the solitary caste return of the district for 1887, it may be safely assumed that in purely vernacular schools the upper classes of Hindus (Brahmans, Baidyas) contribute on an average 28 per cent. of the total number of pupils, the Navasakhas so much as 38 per cent., and the remaining classes, that is the agricultural classes, or the masses and others including Muhammadans, 34 per cent.

21. Total increase in pupils of all classes in purely vernacular schools from 1871 to 1881 has been 377 per cent.

	Per cent.	
Increase of pupils of the upper classes (Brahmans, &c.) ...	106	This is the measure of increase of vernacular education among Brahmans, among Navasakhas, and among the masses.
Ditto ditto Navasakhas ...	143	
Ditto agricultural classes or the masses and others	128	
	377·0	

As there was a considerable falling off in the number of pupils attending the primary schools in the Kalna subdivision in 1889, the year intervening between the second and third

census years as stated above, the percentage of increase in pupils in vernacular schools, which was 377 from 1871 to 1881, came down to 338 in the ten years between 1881 and 1891. Total increase of pupils in purely vernacular schools from 1871 to 1891 was 30,796, of which 8,623 pupils, or 95 per cent., are represented by the upper classes of Hindus (Brahmans, &c), 11,702, or 128 per cent., by the Navasakhas, and 10,469, or 115 per cent., by the masses and the Muhammadans.

22. The progress of the Muhammadans alone in English and vernacular education from 1876 to 1891 is shown below, the figures for 1872 to 1875 not being obtainable anywhere:—

	Class of schools.	Average number of Muhammadan pupils per annum, 1876—80.	Average number of Muhammadan pupils per annum, 1881—85.	Muhammadan pupils in 1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5
English education ...	High schools ...	54	68	138
	Middle English schools ...	101	89	227
Purely vernacular education.	Middle vernacular ...	89	130	172
	Primary schools ...	3,226	5,176	5,825
	Primary schools for girls	...	3	9
	Training schools ...	...	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

23. I beg to append six sets of statistical tables of schools and pupils, marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, containing the necessary information, with explanatory comments thereon.

24. Table A gives simple statistics of schools and pupils since 1872 to 1891. It should be remarked here with reference to this table that the increase in the number of schools and pupils in 1873 was due to the transfer to this district of *thanas* Goghat and Jahanabad from Hooghly, and Sonamukhi and Kotalpur from Bankura. Again, the decrease of schools and pupils in 1880 was due to the retransfer of *thanas* Goghat and Jahanabad to Hooghly, and the retransfer of *thanas* Kotalpur, Sonamukhi, and Indas to Bankura.

25. Table B contains the schools and pupils for the three census years, viz., end of 1871 or beginning of 1872, and 1881, and the end of 1891.

26. Table C shows results of the Calcutta University and the departmental examinations for the census years, viz., 1872, 1881, and 1891.

27. Table D shows the religion of pupils in all classes of schools for three periods, viz. 1876—80, 1881—85, and 1890-91.

28. Table E shows the occupations of the guardians of scholars returned in 1887. This is a very important table, as it is the only one of its kind now available, it having been in use for a year only before 1887, and since discontinued. It may be regarded as a typical table for purposes of generalizations regarding different classes of pupils receiving instructions in our schools.

29. Table F shows the caste and creed of pupils returned in 1887. This is also another very important table now no longer in use. The same remarks are applicable to this as those that have been made with regard to table E.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE DISTRICT IN RELATION TO CHARACTER AND RELIGION OF POPULATION AND PREDOMINATING CASTES.

30. In regard to this point, I beg to append four statements, marked I, II, III, and IV, giving the required information under the several heads therein specified, regarding the spread of education in different parts of the district, and for the purposes of this section, the district has been divided into six parts corresponding to the six educational circles in 1887, each under a Sub-Inspector of Schools. The first part is the Sadar Circle, consisting of Burdwan, Sahibganj, and Satgachia *thanas;* the second part is the Raona Circle, containing *thanas* Jamalpur, Raona, and Khandaghosh; the third is the Mankar Circle, comprising *thanas* Ausgram and Bood-Bood; the fourth is the Kalna Circle, comprising the *thanas* in the Kalna subdivision, namely, K[illegible], Purbasthali, and Manteshwar; the fifth is the Katwa Circle, containing the *thanas* in the Katwa subdivision, viz., Katwa, Keugaon, and Mangalkot; and the sixth is the Raniganj Circle, consisting of the *thanas* in the Raniganj subdivision,

viz., Raniganj, Kaksa, and Asansol. The statements annexed for the purposes of the third point of enquiry refer to the educational condition of the district in 1887, as they have had to be prepared from the departmental subsidiary tables Nos. I and II of that year, the information therein contained, and which is now required for this report, not being available in the departmental returns of subsequent years. It may here be added that there is no material difference in the educational condition of the district in 1887 and that at the end of year 1890-91.

31. Statement No. I shows the spread of education in different parts of the district in relation to character, that is, the social position of the scholars according to the occupation of the guardians. The richer class includes those whose yearly income is above Rs. 5,000. The middle classes include those whose yearly income from service, estates, profession, or trades varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000, and the poorer classes are composed of men whose income from service, agriculture, trade, skilled labour and common labour does not exceed Rs. 200 per annum.

32. Statement No. II shows the spread of education in different parts of the district in relation to the caste and creed of pupils. The Hindus have been divided into four classes as shown in columns 4 to 7.

33. Statement No. III shows the spread of education in different parts of the district in relation purely to the religion of scholars.

34. Statement No. IV shows schools and pupils of each circle of the district on the 31st March 1891.

35. It will be seen from statement No. I that in the high English schools, the proportion of pupils drawn from the richer class is the largest in the Katwa Circle, it being 11·7 per cent. of the total number of pupils in these schools in that circle, and that there is not a single pupil belonging to this class in the Kalna Circle. The percentage of pupils in high schools on total school-going population is highest in the Sadar Circle. The percentage of pupils receiving English education and belonging to the middle classes is above 40 per cent. in all the circles except Raniganj, where in high English schools the percentage falls to 38·6, and in the Sadar, where in middle English schools the percentage is nearly 34. The proportion of pupils of the poorer classes is highest in the high English schools in the Raniganj Circle, it being 58·7 per cent. there, and in the middle English schools in the Sadar Circle the percentage is so high as 66. In the case of vernacular schools, however, the poorer classes predominate in all parts of the district.

36 Statement No. II shows that in high and middle schools in all parts of the district, pupils belonging to the upper castes predominate, the percentage of pupils of these castes being on an average 58 for the Sadar, 65 for the Raona, 54 for the Mankar, 59 for the Kalna, 68 for the Katwa, and 66 for the Raniganj Circle.

37. In the matter of primary education, the second class of Hindus, viz., the Navasakhas, predominate more or less in all the circles, the third class, viz., carpenters and the like, show the largest percentage (23·3) in the Kalna Circle, and the smallest (8·2) in the Raona Circle; the fourth or the lowest class of Hindus is the largest (6·7) in the Sadar Circle, and the smallest (2·1) in the Kalna Circle.

Spread of education among so-called aboriginal races.

38. The only subdivision where Sonthals and other aboriginal races are found is Raniganj. Here they come from the hilly and woody tracts of Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas to work in the coal mines, to work in the western portion of the subdivision in the iron-works at Barakar, and in the pottery works at Raniganj. Before 1890 there was no special provision for the education of their children, who seldom, if ever, attended any of our educational institutions, but since the beginning of 1890, with the special annual grant of Rs. 800 sanctioned for the education of the miners' children in the Barakar and Raniganj coal districts, schools have been opened where the aboriginal pupils receive free tuition. The number of such pupils attending these institutions on the 31st March 1891 was 91, besides a single pupil who attended a middle English school in the Sadar Circle, so that 92 pupils altogether were receiving some sort of instruction in the district. Eight special schools have now been working in which these pupils learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. It seems strange that the educational statement for the Burdwan district compiled in the Calcutta Census Office, a copy of which has been forwarded to me, does not return a single aboriginal pupil at the last census. The total number of pupils in the district as shown in that statement for the census years 1881 and 1891 do not also agree with those contained in the departmental returns for those years.

Head VII.—Language.

39. The following statement shows the number of persons talking the different languages, as ascertained by the censuses of 1881 and 1891, respectively. Similar statistics for 1872 are not available. *Thanawari* information on the subject also is not available. The increase in the number of Hindi and Sonthali-talking people is due to the influx of imported labourers into the colliery area of the Raniganj subdivision.

Language returned.

YEARS.	Bengali.	Hindi.	Sonthali.	English.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures for 1872 are not available.
1881	1,359,906	20,795	8,239	725	1,158	1,391,824*	
1891	1,319,386	46,317	21,365	1,150	3,459	1,391,880	

HEAD VIII.—CASTES.

40. No statistical information on the above subjects has been furnished by the Census Superintendent, and I can only state the general divisions of caste which prevail not only in this district, but generally throughout Bengal, with the occupations which are generally followed by them. So far as the connection of trade or profession with caste is concerned, I do not think there is hardly any difference in any part of Bengal, especially so far as the mass of people are concerned.

41. Brahmans, the highest caste in the Hindu social system. They are subdivided into two principal groups, viz., Rarhi and Barendra, and there is also a small group of Vaidik Brahmans also in this district, who are considered to be inferior to Rarhis and Barendras. The above three classes are, properly speaking, Bengal Brahmans, but besides these there are also Maithali, Kanya Kubja and Utkal (Orissa) Brahmans. The names are derived from the places to which they belong.

The majority of the Brahmans of this district are either cultivators, *lakhirajdars*, or cooks. The whole province is said to be supplied with Brahman cooks from this and the neighbouring district of Bankura, and as a rule they belong to the Rarhi group. Amongst the Brahmans there are also *zamindars*, Government servants, servants under private companies and *zamindars*, priests, pleaders, *muktears*, and medical practitioners.

42. The next in social scale are the Kshatriyas, Chhatris, and Rajputs. There is indeed very little difference between them. They form the warrior caste of India. Most of them are agriculturists, and those who have not lands for their support take service as police constables, *darwans*, and peons.

43. The next in order are the Baidyas. They are supposed to have been born of a Sudra woman by a Brahman father, and the Brahmans hold that on account of this connection with a Brahman, they presume to wear the sacred thread, which, however, they do not wear on their shoulders like the Brahmans, but wear it round the waist. Their professions are as follows:—Kabirajes, Government servants, *zamindari* servants, landholders, and cultivators. They are divided also into two groups, viz., Rarhi and Bangaja.

44. The Kayasthas come next in order, and they are subdivided into four principal groups, viz, Dakhin-rarhi, Uttar-rarhi, Bangaja, and Barendra. They correspond to the *Lalas* of Bihar and the Karans of Orissa They originally came as menial servants of the five Brahmans who came from Kanauj to settle in Bengal, but they now follow respectable professions, and many of them now stand very high in society.

45. The remaining Hindu castes come under the general title of Sudra, but they are of various grades in Hindu society. The higher caste Sudras, who are called Navasakhas, are as follows:—

Napit—Barbers.
Kamar—Blacksmiths.
Kumhar—Potters.
Sadgop—Agriculturists.
Modak—Confectioners.
Gandhabanik—Dealers in spice.
Barui—Sellers of pân.
Aguri—Tenure-holders and occupancy *raiyats*.
Tanti—Weavers.
Kansari—Dealers in brass utensils.

Intermediate Sudras.

Goalas—Milkmen.
Kaibarttas—Day-labourers and agriculturists.
Subarnabanik—Dealers in gold.

Low Sudras.

Chhutar—Carpenters.
Sarnakar—Goldsmiths.
Jugi—Weavers of coarse cloth.
Chunari—Dealers in lime.
Sunri—Sellers of liquor.
Kalu—Oilmen.
Dhoba—Washermen.
Malo, Jalia—Fishermen.
Hari, Dom—Basket-weavers, &c.
Muchi—Cobbler.
Bagdi, Bauri—Palki-bearers, day-labourers.
Chandal—Cultivator and beggar.

46. *Muhammadan Sects.*—There are the two well-known Muhammadan sects in the district, viz., Sunnis and Shiahs. The bulk of the Muhammadan population are Sunnis.

* There is a difference of 2,397 between this total and the corrected total, which cannot be reconciled, as the corrected details of languages are not available.

47. On this subject I also send an extract from the report of the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna, Babu Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhri :—

"Of the four-fold castes of the Hindus and their occupations as described by Manu, the ancient legislator, viz.,—(1) Brahman, the sacerdotal class, (2) Kshatriyas, the military class, (3) Vaisya, the commercial class, and (4) Sudras, the servile class, performing all menial services to the first three upper classes; the second (Kshatriya) and the third (Vaisya) are said to be extinct. The first three classes spread over the country with Aryan conquests. The rules of the caste system were rigidly observed in the days of the Hindu rulers, when any breach of, or deviation from, them was visited with corporal punishment in the courts of criminal justice. The rulers, too, took frequent advantage of them, and used them as State engines to keep a mutual check over all other classes and to overawe the vulgar. After centuries of misrule under the Muhammadan Government, under which the country groaned, the caste rules of Manu have all been thrown *topsy-turvy*, and at present under the liberal administration of the British Government, which allows liberty of thought and action to all its *raiyats* equally, every Hindu is led up to follow his own whim without molestation. The Vaishnavas (lost caste race) and the Jugis (weavers), the two despicable classes, on one hand, are wearing *paita* (the holy Brahmanical thread), to be classed with Brahmans, while on the other hand, the Aguris styling themselves Ugra (hot-headed) Kshatris are trying their best to identify themselves with the second class of Manu. The present caste of Tilis also, who are wealthy and carry on commercial transactions extensively all over the country, are now muttering to be classed as Vaisya; while the Subarnabanicks, with Babu Brohmo Mohun Mullick and Reverend Lall Behari De at their head, have been struggling hard for some years past for the same purpose. The following are the names of castes and tribes that are at present found in this subdivision arranged according to their agricultural status; but none of them as a rule is a *zamindar* or tenure-holder, &c."

Head IX.—Occupations.

48. The following is a list of the castes and tribes arranged according to traditional occupation :—

A.—Agricultural—Aguri, Sadgop, Kaibartta, Sonthal, Bhuiya.

B.—Professional—Brahman, Baidya, Kayastha, Kshatriya, and Rajput.

C.—Commercial—Agarwala, Gandhabanik, Subarnabanik, Teli.

D.—Artisans—Kamar, Kumhar, Kansari, Sankhari, Sekra, Sutradhar, Tanti, Lohar, Sunri, Muchi, Mali, Dom, Chunari.

E.—Pastoral—Goala, Gareri, Kora.

F.—Hunting and fishing—Mal, Jaliya, Kewat, Rajbansi, Chandal.

G.—Serving—Napit, Dhoba, Mihtar, Hari, Bauri, Bagdi.

H.—Unproductive—Vaishnava, Sannyasi, Acharji, Bhat.

As a rule, females in this district do not assist their husbands in outdoor work; but the Sudra women, especially when they are widows and have no one to take care of them, generally serve as menial servants in respectable families. The Bauri, Bagdi, and Hari women generally work as day-labourers and fisherwomen. The male members of their families almost invariably depend upon their females for the sale of their goods, and amongst fruit-mongers, females are also found equally useful.

Head X.—Administrative.

49. *Administration.*—In the Sadar subdivision the [illegible]eral instructions were departed from in one case only. We found that the rapid and accurate count and the submission of M and O forms could not be accomplished in the case of the Burdwan Municipality, if the enumerators were compelled to wait for the schedules of those officials who were on tour on the night of February 26th, before sending in their own block statements, as required in paragraph 2 of Census Superintendent's Circular No. 29. In order, therefore, to save time, those schedules were incorporated in the block in which the official happened to be on the night of the census, and included in the results sent in on the morning of the 27th In Raniganj all the books were issued to the various supervisors of each *thana* directly from the office of the Subdivisional Officer in order to reduce to a minimum any waste of books or delay in issuing them; consequently the E forms were kept at the head-quarters of the subdivisions, and not at the various *thanas*.

50. In Katwa the house-numbering was begun and for the most part completed before the receipt of instructions; the consequence was that unoccupied houses, temples, &c., were numbered promiscuously with occupied houses, and not at the end of the block. Upon a reference to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, this numbering was allowed to stand.

51. In Kalna subdivision the municipality did not number the houses consecutively throughout the whole town, but *para* by *para*. This was done, I believe, in order to provide for any alteration of municipal limits which may occur in the year 1895, so that the number of houses contained in any *para* which might be included in, or excluded from, municipal limits, might be seen from census records. The same object might easily have been attained by other means, at the same time observing the census rule. In this subdivision the blocking was done by the various Charge Superintendents before instructions on the

subject were received. They adopted 40 houses as the model block, and when I visited the subdivision, I found that this had not been altered or checked at the head-quarters office; consequently there was considerable waste of schedule books in this subdivision.

Definition of a village.

52. In the Sadar, the definition of village was found to be a very workable one. When the *thana* maps were being prepared, a large number of corrections had to be made in reference to this question, not so much regarding places considered to be villages or *paras* in 1881 and *vice versâ*, but with reference to the names given on the survey map of 1857, from which *thana* maps were prepared. In some cases, of course, what were considered villages in 1881 were considered *paras* in this census, and *vice versâ*, but when once the police were informed of the definition of a village, they had no doubt as to whether any particular collection of houses was a true village or not. The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj did not think it necessary to issue instructions upon this point, as he stated that his supervisors knew quite well whether any particular place was a true village or not, and he thought that any instructions on the point would only tend to confuse their ideas, knowing the extraordinary notions which some supervisors had got hold of upon other points. I think it would have been advisable to issue the definition given, as it is simple enough and not likely to confuse any one.

53. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa simply says, the definition given appears to be sufficient. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna apparently thinks, for his language is ambiguous, that such a definition was not needed, as the census officers well knew what a *grâm* or *gaon* really was, and how it differed from *tolas*, *paras*, *patis* and *mahallas*. But I do not think that such a common knowledge is entirely to be trusted, and, but for the definition, I am sure that what for census and statistical purposes are true villages would have been treated as *tolas*, *paras*, &c., and *vice versâ*, which latter contingency we are specially required to guard against.

Definition of a house.

54. The definition of a house was also easy to work with. The mess as a unit is well known to all Bengalis, and the system, if properly carried out, ensures uniformity. On the other hand, as one building may have had four or five distinct numbers on it, if it contained four or five messes, it would appear that the definition will not give a correct number of what are ordinarily regarded as houses. Many buildings, which for census purposes have been considered to be two or more houses, are ordinarily regarded as but one simple dwelling-house. In fact, the definition will give the number of joint families rather than occupied buildings, and it is, I think, for that reason that ordinarily the number of occupied houses in some *thanas* of this district appears to be so much greater than it was ten years ago. There can be no doubt that the definition made use of in this census leads to greater accuracy than that adopted for this district in 1880, which was "an occupied building, having one front and one back door." The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj says, summing up on this point:—"The present unit has conduced to far greater accuracy, and has also simplified the work."

55. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna says:—"The definition has not much perplexed the census officers, as it accords exactly with the native idea of a house."

56. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa has, undoubtedly, departed from rule, as only a single number was given to any building having a single and the same main entrance within a single and the same enclosure occupied by any number of joint families, and says the discrepancy thereby produced between the number of houses and of joint families, was subsequently rectified in columns 2 and 4 of the block list. This, he says, was the general plan, and goes on to state that such a collection of buildings is the true native conception of a house or *bari*, and that some violence is done to preconceived native ideas to adopt any other definition. It is, I think, well worthy of note that the opinions of these two last officers, both of whom are natives, as to what a native house really is, are absolutely different, and on the score of accuracy alone I should imagine that the present definition is far preferable to that adopted by the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa.

Size of a charge.

57. In the Sadar, the municipality was made a separate charge, seven police *thanas* were made charges, and the eighth was divided into two charges, because there is an outpost, which, for police purposes, is quite independent of the *thana*. There is no doubt that a *thana* is a large charge, comprising, often, more than forty circles, and this entails a large amount of extra work for the police in properly looking after their respective charges and in issuing vernacular *parwanas* and instructions. They, however, create a large amount of needless work for themselves by adopting ideas of their own and not adhering strictly to their instructions. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna adopted the *thana* as the charge, and does not comment upon its size. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa made four subcharges, and the Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj ten. In subdivisions, this plan may be advantageous, but the large number of *thanas* in the Sadar, I think, militates against it, as it would throw an exceedingly heavy burden upon an already overworked staff at the head-quarters, only with the result of relieving *thana* officers of work which the result shows them to have been able to do satisfactorily. Moreover, I am of opinion that to subdivide the *thana* means a perplexing division of responsibility, and would, I feel sure, lead to a great deal of trouble and uncertainty in accurately laying down the local limits of the subcharge. If the *thana* officers keep their work up to date in this district, they would have little difficulty in keeping abreast of it, and I therefore think that the well-known accurately defined police *thana* is for the most part a proper charge.

58. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa makes no comment on the size of the circle. The Kalna officer states that the area is quite practicable for frequent personal investigation.

Size of a circle.

59. The Raniganj officer is of opinion that the circle is too small, stating that the small area did not give a sufficient incentive to the supervisors, and that they had no opportunity of turning their position to account. It is, I think, questionable if the office of supervisor was ever intended to be turned to any account beyond the honour—for so it was often considered—of doing important Government work. In the Sadar, the size of the circle was very convenient. The difficulty of the work lies, I think, not so much in the number of houses to be supervised as in the distances to be travelled, and 800, or perhaps 1,000, houses would be more satisfactorily looked after where they are close together than 200 scattered in hamlets four or five miles apart. It so happened in the Sadar that by the adoption of 500 houses as the ideal circle, that no village was more than three miles from the head-quarters of its circle except in very exceptional cases, and most of them were much closer.

60. I think for this district a circle of 500 houses is the best that could be fixed upon. If circles were made larger, it is possible that supervisors might feel to a greater extent the responsibilities of their position, and so might do better work; but this possibility would have to be weighed against heavy, and in many cases exorbitant, claims for travelling allowance, for which, as it is, heavy bills are occasionally submitted, and if the efficiency of supervisors were increased, which I doubt, it would be at a greatly increased cost. On the other hand, I do not think the present circle too large, and I think the supervision on the whole has been satisfactory.

61. None of the Subdivisional Officers discuss the size of the block at any length, the general opinion being that it is of a convenient size. I am inclined to think that it is too small, and that 60 houses might well be substituted for 50 as the model block. My chief reason for so thinking is that it is extremely rare, except in towns, for any enumerator to have 50 occupied houses under his charge. To take an example, the average number of occupied houses per block in the Katwa subdivision was 36 houses. The fact is that the numbering of unoccupied houses is greatly overdone, and I find the same remark made with reference to this district in 1881. It is perhaps too much to expect the ordinary peasant enumerator to exercise much discretion in numbering, but in almost every village I passed through, little shrines which never had been, and by no possibility ever could be, occupied at night, had been numbered, and even cow-houses and ruined houses were often numbered. The result was that a block of 50 houses, in rural areas at all events, meant ordinarily between 30 and 40 occupied houses averaging about 4·5 persons, or in some *thanas* less persons per houses; so that, for this district at all events, the size of the block might be increased, and the percentage allowed for large families decreased with safety.

Size of a block.

62. The numbering of houses here was behindhand. Constant *parwanas* and orders issued, but absolutely nothing seemed to be done either by police or supervisors. I visited Mankar, a town in Bood-Bood, on 1st December, saw the four supervisors—one a doctor, one the registrar, two others, school-masters, all intelligent, English-knowing men, who appeared to take an interest in the work. They promised me to number the houses in a day or two. I visited the place again on 18th December, and found that not a single house had been numbered, and this is but a single example of the extraordinary delay in commencing the work—a delay for which I cannot account. Finally, orders were passed on the Charge Superintendents of the Sadar to number their respective charges in a week under penalty of being handed up to the Magistrate for disobedience, and the fear of the penalty produced a result which all other means had failed to do, for reports were received from various inspecting officers that all the houses in the various *thanas* were numbered at the end of that week. In the Sadar tar was used where possible, but in many cases vermilion mixed with oil had to be used, as in some portions of the *thana*, houses are built of dark-coloured mud and have the doors painted with tar, so that some distinctive colour had to be used. The cost of this vermilion was comparatively heavy, and owing to the fact that in some cases supervisors, in others enumerators, and in others the Charge Superintendents supplied vermilion or tar, as the case might be, it would be almost impossible to find out the probable actual cost. The amount borne by the office can perhaps be discovered by going through the bills of all the supervisors. Some of them charged annas 4, some annas 10 for tar, but the latter was not allowed, as it is certainly too much. Where vermilion had to be employed, the cost was on the average rather less than annas 14 per circle. The municipalities bore their own expenses; in rural areas the whole amount for Sadar was paid by the census officer.

Numbering of houses.

63. The Raniganj officer reports that the numbering was mostly done in tar; in some cases red paint or chalk was used; and he estimates the average cost in his subdivision to be annas 10 per 500 houses; this amount was not paid by Government, and he states that it was for the most part defrayed by *zamindars*, village *punchayets*, and in fewer cases by the supervisors themselves.

64. In Katwa the substances used were tar and *girimati*, a kind of yellow earth, and the average cost was annas 2 per 50 houses, which seems rather high.

65. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna reports that tar, red ink, and earth, most probably *girimati*, were used for house numbering, and that the cost was probably Rs. 5 per charge, which, except in the case of the municipality, was paid by his office.

66. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna reports that the permanent numbering of houses is quite practicable, provided Government bears the cost, but does not say how it could best be done.

67. The Raniganj officer states that the system could be employed, and that the *punchayet*, *zamindar* or *chaukidar* could number the houses, provided Government bore the cost, but is of opinion that in a large village, owing to the abandonment of houses, the numbering would have constantly to be redone.

68. The Katwa officer thinks that owing to the materials of which the houses are built, the practice of occasionally washing them or recolouring them, and the constant shifting and abandonment of houses by the poorer classes, the plan would hardly be practicable.

69. It is certain that tar would not do in all places, and even vermilion, the prime cost of which would be considerable, would have to be constantly renewed, and from the causes stated by the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa, a permanent numbering would probably be impracticable. At the end of ten years I think the numbers still to be found on any village would be useless for census purposes, unless they had been renewed at least once a year, and unless all new homes had been numbered; and even in that case, from the abandonment of old houses, the numbers would not be consecutive. If this plan of renewing the numbers were adopted, the police perhaps might do the work; but I do not think *chaukidars* or *zamindars* would take any trouble in the matter, and the cost would probably be as great every year as when the numbers were first imposed. If the cost of numbering the houses were to be borne by any person or persons except the Government, probably much harm would be done to future census operations, as the census and the tax—as it would certainly be regarded—would become associated; people would point to it as a tax imposed because of census purposes, and the ordinary villager would certainly get the idea that the next census meant a new tax—an idea of which his mind is gradually becoming disabused.

Agency.

70. Throughout the district supervisors were mostly drawn from village school-masters, *pandits*, *gumashtas*, petty landholders, shop-keepers, traders, and in parts of Raniganj colliery managers and contractors were appointed supervisors over their works.

71. In the Sadar we began by appointing petty landholders to form our main body of supervisors, but the late Magistrate, Mr. Oldham, ordered Mr. O'Donnell's Circular No. 9 to be strictly followed. He allowed appointments already made to stand, but for the future we had to appoint village school-masters as supervisors. This, I submit, was distinctly unfortunate. Such men in the mufassal are for the most part comparatively ignorant, and are certainly without influence; moreover, their pay depends upon the fathers and guardians of their pupils, who objected to their devoting the necessary time to census, and the *pandit* for this reason often undertook his duties with reluctance—a result which can hardly be wondered at. On the other hand, we should have had no lack of petty *talukdars*, most of them distinctly superior to village school-masters in education and intelligence, with more time at their disposal, and influential men in the village who would have had no difficulty in getting assistance.

72. Enumerators were practically drawn from one class throughout the whole district, namely, the more intelligent peasant cultivators.

73. The officers of Kalna and Katwa report that the offices were not undertaken very willingly, and that often persuasion and mild threats were necessary. The latter officer states, however, that when once undertaken, the duties were performed well, and often with enthusiasm.

74. The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj found that the duties were undertaken with eagerness, and that when objections were made, they were usually well founded. In the Sadar the only persons who objected to act as supervisors were the village school-masters, who stat d—probably with truth—that their employers objected to their spending their time on census. We had no objections except on the score of old age or physical incapacity from other classes who were appointed supervisors. Of the enumerators, about 5 per cent. raised objections. Sometimes, when their duties were explained by the supervisors, they consented to act, but generally they had to be brought before some travelling officer, who explained the Census Act to them, and generally sent them away thoroughly frightened and glad to escape without punishment. The excuses in almost all cases were petty and arose from pure laziness; no lenity was shown, and no one was excused without very good reason, as, if there had been any laxness in some few parts of certain *thanas*, there would have been a difficulty in getting other men to do the work, if the excuses of the first men appointed had been accepted.

75. In the Kalna subdivision there were no prosecutions. In Katwa a supervisor was prosecuted after the census was over, for having abandoned his circle just previous to the final count, without any notice or reasonable excuse. In Raniganj a prosecution was instituted against a supervisor, but the case was kept pending, and was finally dismissed, as the man did good work. Prosecutions were also instituted against one supervisor and three enumerators for not attending a meeting ordered for February 27th, and thus causing delay in the submission of returns.

76. In the Sadar four enumerators of Gohogram, *thana* Bood-Bood, were prosecuted for neglect of duty and for wilfully spreading false reports. Three of these men were convicted. In this case, as a matter of fact, the census was a mere handle made use of by the different factions in the village, and the census itself was not the real cause of their refusal to work.

77. The Raniganj officer reports that no expenditure was incurred by, or on behalf of, the agency employed. In Katwa the average amount expended on pen, ink, paper, &c., and a light on the census night, averages annas 4 per enumerator.

78. The Subdivisional Officer of Kalna reports that the supervisors must have incurred some expenditure upon travelling allowance, and thinks that those of the wealthier classes who travelled in *palkis* must have expended at least Rs. 10.

79. In the Sadar no expenditure has been incurred by, and no money was paid to, any enumerator. With supervisors the case was different, but the strict rule has been that only really necessary expenses actually incurred are to be refunded. Travelling allowance has been granted only in one exceptional case, in which no intelligent man could be found to act as supervisor. The circle was a long narrow strip in Burdwan *thana* by the Damodar river, inhabited by very poor people, and it was necessary to appoint a resident of the town of Burdwan to look after the census in that circle. A fair specimen of supervisor's bill for 500 houses submitted and passed would be—

	As.	P.
Paper for rough copies	4	0
Tar for numbering	7	0
Pen, ink, red ink, light on February 26th ...	3	0
	14	0

On the other hand, many utterly exorbitant bills, amounting to more than Rs. 40, have been sent in. One supervisor applied for payment of Rs. 39 for three months' supervision; others, more moderate, apply simply for remuneration. Such amounts have of course never been expended, and are mere attempts to make something out of the census.

No paid census officers were employed in the district.

Attitude of the people.

80. The Raniganj officer reports that the prevalent idea amongst the agricultural classes was that some new tax was to be imposed, but this idea was easily dispelled. In the collieries some of the Sonthals and Koras had the idea that they were to be sent to Assam as coolies.

81. In Kalna, when the houses were being numbered, the people thought it was the prelude to a new tax, but this idea disappeared when the real object became known.

82. In Katwa, owing to the minuteness with which column 11 had to be filled up, there were rumours that traders were to be taxed, and that some legislation would take place with reference to land tenures.

83. In Sadar the attitude of the people generally was one of indifference. Reports were of course current that a tax of some sort would be imposed, but this never really caught hold of the people; it was a mere rumour—not a fixed idea—and was easily dispelled by the travelling census office.

The result.

84. In Raniganj subdivision, Asansol, which is the most westerly *thana*, shows an increase of from 98,842 persons in 1881 to 127,341 in the present year. This is attributed to the expansion of mining industry; the coolies flock in from Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas, and in consequence the increase in males is more noticeable than in females.

85. Raniganj *thana* shows an increase of 1,179, roughly about ·80 per cent., which is owing to the expansion of mining industry.

86. In *thana* Kaksa the population has decreased from 38,787 to 34,968. This *thana* is purely an agricultural tract, and the Raniganj officer states that disease has been rife there of late years. The remarks of the late Magistrate, Mr. Oldham, as to this *thana*, when he was investigating the condition of the poorer classes in 1888, may well be quoted. He says:—"I had with me the enumerators who had taken the census of 1881, and examined their method, and was satisfied of their care and accuracy. In 1881, the Kaksa area had 1,120 houses with 5,655 people In my census 693 houses with 3,730 people were counted. The decrease is attributed to the malaria which in the west of the district was most violent in the years 1881 to 1887. The ruined houses and abandoned sites were everywhere visible. The people's physique was poor and fever-stricken, and throughout the district they presented the same appearance. In fact the sickly physique is the ordinary physique, and commanded the ordinary labour rates; the healthy physique is the exceptional one and commands special and very high rates." This quotation is in reference to a census which Mr. Oldham took at the end of 1887 or beginning of 1888 of the village of Kaksa, and which he compares to the 1881 census for the same place. The words "the people's physique was poor and fever-stricken, and throughout the district they presented the same appearance," go far to explain the decrease throughout the whole district which this census actually shows.

87. The officer of Katwa subdivision is of opinion that, so far as accuracy is concerned, the census has been satisfactory, and there is internal evidence of its correctness. The officer does not discuss *thana* by *thana*, but there is a decrease for the whole subdivision of from 232,507 to 230,227 between 1881 and 1891. He gives no explanation whatever of this, but the cause is not, I think, far to seek. The density of population is nearly 654 per square mile, the occupation of the people is purely agricultural, and it seems that the land supports as many people as it is capable of doing. In this subdivision I should expect a further decrease rather than an increase in the future, as a scarcity of food,

or an epidemic of cholera or fever would cause such havoc amongst these upon the bare margin of subsistence, that the subdivision could not recover itself in ten years. In Kalna there is one *thana*—Manteshwar—which shows a slight increase; in Kalna and Purbasthali *thanas* there is a decrease. In 1881 the number of persons per square mile in Manteshwar, Kalna, and Purbasthali was 366, 642, and 707, respectively. These figures, I think, fully explain the increase and decrease of population. This subdivision is also purely agricultural, and the Subdivisional Officer states that the decrease in the two *thanas* is due to epidemics of cholera and fever, an explanation which is no doubt perfectly correct. In the Sadar, the town of Burdwan, with a population of 34,477 persons, shows an increase of 397. The only *thana* to show any increase is that of Burdwan of about 9,000. The other three *thanas* in the south and the two in the east all show a decrease, the greatest being in Satgachia, viz. 3,300. The two western *thanas*, Bood-Bood and Ausgram, show comparatively a large decrease, viz., 13,374 and 10,323 respectively. The number of persons to the square mile ten years ago was 515, and in a tract of country so thickly populated, where agriculture is practically the only pursuit, where there are neither mines, mills, nor any such labour-attracting industries, it must happen that a very large population of people are living on the bare margin of subsistence; a bad season, one or two bad epidemics of fever ravages, takes many years of prosperity to recover from. The malarious fever for which this district unfortunately is so celebrated shows no signs yet of leaving, though it is worthy of mark that in 1881 it was supposed to be moving westwards, and it is precisely the western *thanas* which have suffered the heaviest losses; in fact the remarks on the Burdwan fever in the census report of 1881 appear to be just as applicable now as then. The greater part of Ausgram is jungle in which little paddy can be grown, there deserted villages and ruined huts are not uncommon, and the remarks made with reference to *thana* Kaksa in the Raniganj subdivision, on which Ausgram borders, would apply also to the latter *thana*. The results of the census for the whole district are, I think, precisely what its past history and existing circumstances would have led us to expect—a large increase in Asansol, in which the Chota Nagpur Railway and the new industries attract labour freely; a stationary condition in Raniganj, where its industrial and agricultural conditions are much the same as they were ten years ago; and a decrease in the rest of the district, where every available inch of land has been under cultivation for years, where the feeble and diseased are the rule, healthy and able-bodied the exception. These causes produce a race equally unable to stand against a bad season or the ravages of disease In short, I have every reason to think the results of the present census in this district are as correct as the results of any census ever could be in the present state of things, and from the evidence it would appear that a high degree of accuracy has been attained.

88. The district of Burdwan has 8,849 blocks, and the population is 1,391,830. For the abstraction of those blocks and the population, the following abstraction sheets and the daily task mentioned against each, were prescribed by the Census Superintendent of Bengal:—

Abstraction sheet Nos. I and VII	...	...	1,666
Ditto No. II	...	...	2,500
Ditto No. III	...	...	1,250
Ditto No. IV	...	...	2,500
Ditto No. V	...	...	5,000
Ditto No. VI	...	..	5,000
Ditto No. X	.	...	1,666
Ditto No. XI	...	...	1,250

In order to abstract the above population in the sheets mentioned, about 72 abstractors and readers and 11 room-supervisors were sanctioned in the Census Superintendent's Circular No 67, dated 11th May 1891. The establishment was sanctioned with the view of abstracting 120,000 population in full eight days of six hours 1 in cyclical order, as required by the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 42 of 23rd February 1891. The office, however, did not succeed in getting the required number of abstractors until the 13th May 1891. Before the 13th May 1891, a few abstractors were entertained to abstract the population of *thanas* Burdwan, Bood-Bood, Ausgram, Sahibganj, Satgachia, and Raona; but on examination the work done by them was found totally inaccurate and useless, and for correction and revision of that work a separate department, consisting of two room-supervisors, one assistant record-keeper, and some abstractors and a Deputy Inspector, was entertained from 18th May 1891 to 2nd September 1891. Although this department was kept up for a few months under the Census Superintendent's special sanction, the abstractors employed for the purpose could do very little to make the abstracted sheets fit for tabulation. The only cause of such bad work may be attributed to (1) frequent absence and change of abstractors on account of illness, (2) want of a sufficient number of competent men to maintain the cyclical order of work, and (3) to heavy tasks prescribed by the Census Superintendent.

89 As regards the abstraction of population of other *thanas* and towns, the cyclical system was enforced from the 14th May 1891, when the number of abstractors required to form three gangs was obtained, though most of them were entirely unfit and worthless, as the work done by them, on examination by means of test-slips, was found very inaccurate Though the work done during the first and second cycles was found inaccurate in sheets other than I,

that done in the third cycle indicated much improvement, and it was hoped that the abstraction work would be completed within the period prescribed in the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 76 of the 9th June 1891; but unfortunately from this time, a large number of the abstractors began to suffer from malarious fever, and the work began to fall into arrears. New men had to be admitted in large numbers, but they also began to fall ill. The stock of forms was also exhausted, and the work to a certain extent was delayed on this account; but the chief cause of the delay and the failure was the ill-health and the consequent absence of the clerks. The state of things being reported to the Census Superintendent, he ordered the papers to be sent to Howrah, and the work was finished in that district.

90. The greatest credit is due to Mr. J. H. Temple for the careful work and the great industry he has shown in the census work. He deserves special notice for both zeal and energy, this at a time when his examination was pending. I of course have had little or nothing to do with the operations. They were so far advanced when I joined the district that I was especially requested not to interfere with them. Mr. Bell also did good work, but the brunt of the work including the writing of this report was borne by Mr. Temple, who supervised the district work generally, and I trust that some encouragement may be given to him to lend the same energy and ability to the other work of an assistant which he is practically taking up for the first time. With the exception of Katwa the Subdivisional Officers did good and careful work, and the district census generally was well and cheerfully done. I can only claim the credit of looking on. The real work was begun before I came and carried to a finish by Mr. Temple.

APPENDIX.

Statement A, showing the comparative statistics of Schools and Pupils in the district of Burdwan from 1872 *to* 1891.

Class of Schools.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Education.																				
High English Schools.																				
No. of schools	11	9	9	8	10	9	10	11	12	12	11	10	11	9	9	10	11	14	14	13
No. of scholars	1,260	1,202	1,174	1,101	1,453	1,432	1,381	1,545	1,848	1,798	1,693	1,832	1,906	1,697	1,829	2,031	2,452	3,002	2,727	2,674
Middle English Schools.																				
No. of schools	38	44	42	45	40	44	45	43	33	35	36	29	36	44	48	52	52	57	60	69
No. of scholars	1,528	1,887	1,874	2,066	1,878	2,066	1,940	2,124	1,792	1,618	1,753	1,553	2,227	2,748	3,141	3,516	3,463	3,526	3,738	4,322
Middle Vernacular Schools.																				
No. of schools	30	45	39	77	83	65	47	45	35	37	38	46	47	57	62	52	59	63	64	64
No. of scholars	1,227	1,864	1,808	3,404	3,651	3,104	2,260	2,145	1,771	1,766	1,721	2,263	2,308	2,946	3,274	2,777	3,176	3,292	3,161	3,185
Primary Education.																				
Primary Schools.																				
No. of schools	235	1,233	641	561	567	1,164	1,192	1,518	1,178	1,352	1,234	1,570	1,594	1,552	1,322	1,392	1,427	1,261	1,335	1,324
No. of scholars	7,048	27,863	21,552	18,865	19,751	33,864	37,355	43,535	36,019	41,024	37,028	43,372	40,621	42,341	39,855	40,737	41,553	35,267	35,717	35,461
Female Education.																				
Girls' Schools.																				
No. of schools	10	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	15	18	10	14	24	21	24	22	19	18	19
No. of scholars	217	247	291	296	294	278	256	257	255	400	441	290	383	504	541	577	565	517	477	482
Schools for Special Education.																				
Training Schools.																				
No. of schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of scholars	66	66	27	27	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts.																				
No. of schools	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of scholars	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training Classes.																				
No. of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	2
No. of scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	...	5	9
Private Schools.																				
No. of schools	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	52	134	51	80	113
No. of scholars	...	...	57	48	123	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	380	835	371	587	754

Statement B, showing the Schools and Pupils for the three census years, viz., 1872, 1881, *and* 1891.

Class of Schools.	1872.		1881.		1891.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High schools	11	1,487	12	1,798	13	2,674
Middle English	39	2,048	35	1,618	69	4,322
Vernacular	31	1,575	37	1,766	64	3,185
Primary	210	7,231	1,352	41,024	1,324	35,461
Training	1	73	...	...	...	...
Girls'	9	216	15	400	19	482
Madrassas	...	...	7	44	...	...
Tols	...	...	47	318	...	...
Private	...	...	...	...	113	754

Statement C, showing the Results of University and Departmental Examinations for the census years 1872, 1881, *and* 1891.

Names of Examinations.	1872.		1881.		1891.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First Examination in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	74	37
Entrance	46	12	57	26	132	61
Middle English	142	41	66	39	164	92
Upper primary	...	...	284	248	431	198
Lower "	...	...	1,452	758	1,662	793
Middle Vernacular	221	115	140	73	241	152

Statement D, showing the Religion of Pupils in all classes of schools for the three periods, viz., 1876—80, 1881—85, *and* 1890-91.

Class of Schools	1876—80 Average per annum.							1881—85, Average per annum.							1890-91, Average per annum.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Aborigines.	Others, including Native Christians.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Aborigines.	Others, including Native Christians.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Aborigines.	Others, including Native Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
High English	10	1,531	1,470	54			7	10	1,785	1,709	68	4	.	4	13	2,674	2,536	138		...	
Middle "	41	1,964	1 863	101		.		36	1,979	1,869	89	20		1	69	4 322	4,094	227	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular	55	2,587	2 497	89	..		1	45	2,201	2,071	130	.		.	64	3,185	3,013	172	..	.	..
Primary	1,124	34,105	30,874	3,2.6	...	2	3	1,402	40,677	35,494	5,176	1		6	1,324	35,461	29,525	5,825	..	91	20
Girls'	11	208	221		45	..	2	17	432	418	3	7		4	19	482	466	9	...	...	7
Training .	1	14	14		...		..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	.	...	.	...
Guru-training ...	..	.	..		..		..	.	.	.	..	.			2	9	9		...	.	...
Private	...	..		..	...	..		..	...		...	...	...	..	113	754	526	228		.	.

Statement E, showing the Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of Pupils in the schools in the Burdwan district during the year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	Middle classes of society (yearly income from Rs 200 to Rs 5,000).						Poorer classes of society (yearly income not exceeding Rs 200).							Grand Total
				Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Schools for General Education.																	
For boys—																	
High English .. .. Government .	1	244	17	57	38	34	35	32	196	5	24	2	..	...		31	244
High English .. .. Aided " ...	5	724	28	46	99	90	90	74	319	77	103	64	6	3	44	297	724
High English .. .. Unaided ..	4	1,063	30	140	168	117	62	112	580	136	169	71	26	20	22	444	1,063
Middle " .. Aided	39	2,708	41	77	399	403	142	238	1,349	237	814	144	52	38	33	1,318	2,708
Middle " .. Unaided	13	808	1	13	65	99	68	45	280	77	330	57	20	25	18	527	808
Middle vernacular .. Aided	43	2,204	13	34	111	311	99	96	651	272	945	172	64	30	57	1,540	2,204
Middle vernacular .. Unaided .	3	192	...		13	21	10	8	52	25	76	21	..	..	15	140	192
Middle vernacular .. Government ..	6	381	11	11	32	41	13	15	112	79	148	27	3	4	2	258	381
Upper primary ... Aided	124	4,776	13	90	204	443	173	201	1,111	440	2,594	389	83	96	50	3,652	4,776
Upper primary ... Unaided .	3	87	...	..	..	1	2		3	12	61	9	...	...	2	84	87
Lower " .. Aided	1,233	35,304	39	361	1,345	1,930	969	2,194	6,799	1,983	20,911	2,793	725	1,118	936	28 406	35,304
Lower " .. Unaided .	32	570	...	2	21	15	3	23	64	36	352	19	40	32	27	506	570
For girls—																	
Upper primary ... Aided	11	318	5	14	63	40	17	31	165	36	41	40	12	10	9	148	318
Upper primary ... Unaided ...	1	14	...	..	2	3		...	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	9	14
Lower " ... Aided ...	9	128	1	14	15	9	12	9	59	11	23	26	2	..	6	68	128
Lower " ... Unaided	3	117	9	14	15	6	7	1	43	20	2	21	5	.	17	65	117
Training school for masters Government ...	3	9	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	9	.		...	...	...	9	
Training school for masters Aided	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Private institutions— Advanced, teaching— (a) Sanskrit	52	330	2	.	.	12	171	20	203	25	80	20	...	..	...	125	330
Total .	1,585	49,977	210	873	2,580	3,665	1,863	3,009	12,080	3,483	26 674	3,875	1,038	1,376	1,241	37,687	49,977

Statement F, showing the Caste and Creed of Pupils in the schools in the Burdwan district for the year 1886-87.

Class of Schools	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Hindus. (1) Brahmans, Rajputs, Baidyas, Kayasthas, and Babhans.	(2) Navasakhas.	(3) Sonarbanias, carpenters, goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	(4) Doms, Chamars, Haris, Pods, &c.	Total.	Musulmans.	Christians. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (other than aborigines).	Total.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Non Christians.	Total.	Others—Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, &c	Grand total of all races.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Schools for General Education.																	
For boys—																	
High schools — Government	1	244	145	65	8	.	218	25		1	1	..	.		.	244	
High schools — Aided	5	724	482	171	58	...	711	12		1	1				...	724	
High schools — Unaided	4	1,063	765	113	138	4	1,020	40		1	1		2	2		1,063	
Middle " — Aided	39	2,708	1,580	729	252	26	2 587	121			.					2 708	
Middle " — Unaided	13	808	365	328	88	14	795	11					2	2		808	
" vernacular — Government	6	381	200	136	29	1	366	15	..	...	..	.	.	.	..	381	
" vernacular — Aided	43	2 204	983	762	276	65	2 086	118	.			.	.			2,204	
" vernacular — Unaided	3	192	64	85	21	6	180	12					..			192	
Upper primary — Aided	124	4,776	1,725	1,953	515	190	4 383	392		1	1		.		.	4,776	
Upper primary — Unaided	3	87	31	52			83	4		.	.	..	.		..	87	
Lower " — Aided	1,233	35,304	8,993	13,171	6,205	1,536	29,905	5,398	.	5	5		1	1		35,3 4	
Lower " — Unaided	32	570	100	224	87	72	483	87	...		..		..	..		570	
For girls—																	
Upper primary — Aided	11	318	179	81	38	9	307	...	8	3	11			.	.	318	
Upper primary — Unaided	1	14	5	9	...		14			..		.	...			14	
Lower " — Aided	9	128	46	45	32	...	123		..	5	5					1.8	
Lower " — Unaided	3	117	85	11	8	.	104	10		3	3		.	..		117	
Guru training classes for masters—Government	3	9	4	5	.		9	.	.	.	.	. .	.	..		9	
Aided	...	...	.	...	..		..	..	...	..		.			..	.	
Private institutions—Advanced teaching—(a) Sanskrit.	52	330	330	.	...	...	330	..	..		...					330	
Total ..	1,585	49,977	16,086	17,940	7,755	1,923	43,704	6,240	8	20	28	..	5	5		49,977	

Statement No 1, showing the Social Position of the Scholars in the district of Burdwan for Secondary and Primary Education in 1887, *according to the occupations and incomes of the guardians.*

Class of Schools	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	School-going population of the circle.	Schools.	Pupils	Percentage of pupils at school on total school-going population.	Richer class. Number.	Richer class. Percentage	Middle class. Number.	Middle class. Percentage	Poorer class. Number.	Poorer class. Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
English Education.	*High English Schools.*											
	Sadar	244,199	36 621	2	864	2 3	44	5 5	579	67 0	241	28 0
	Raona	223 042	33 456	1	183	5	3	1 6	110	60 1	70	38 2
	Mankar	152,687	22, 103	1	114	5	4	3 5	86	75 4	24	21 1
	Kalna	237,607	35,641	3	456	1 3			200	43 8	256	56 8
	Katwa	230,110	34 516	1	145	5	17	11 7	105	72 4	23	15 8
	Raniganj	284 414	42,662	2	259	·6	7	2 7	104	38 6	158	58 7
	Total for High English Schools	1 371,999	205,799	10	2 031	9	75	3 7	1,184	58 3	772	38 0
	Middle English Schools.											
	Sadar	244 199	36 621	13	996	2 7	..		337	33 8	659	66·2
	Raona	223 042	33 456	9	509	1 5	5	1 0	283	55 8	209	41 0
	Mankar	152 687	22 903	6	284	1 2	4	1 4	119	41 9	161	56·7
	Kalna	237,607	35,641	11	665	1 8	12	1·8	308	46 3	345	51 9
	Katwa	230,110	34,516	5	454	1 3	10	2 2	274	60 3	170	37 4
	Raniganj	284,414	42,662	8	617	1 4	11	1 8	302	48 9	304	49 3
	Total for Middle English Schools	1,371,999	205 799	52	3,516	1 7	42	1 1	1,629	46 3	1,845	52 5
	Total of schools for English education.			62	5,547	1 3	117	2·1	2,813	50 3	2,617	47·1
Vernacular Education.	*Middle Vernacular Schools.*											
	Sadar	244,139	36,621	10	544	1 4	1	·2		33·6	360	66 2
	Raona	223 042	33 456	12	581	1 7	5	·9	190	34 2	377	64 9
	Mankar	152,687	22 903	4	240	1 0			54	21 7	195	78 3
	Kalna	2 7 607	35 641	13	702	2	8	1 1	185	26 3	509	72 5
	Katwa	230,110	34,516	9	550	1 6	5	·9	157	28 6	388	70 5
	Raniganj	284 414	42,662	4	151	·3	5	3 3	37	24 5	109	72 2
	Total for Middle Vernacular Schools	1,371,999	205,799	52	2,777	1 3	24	8	815	29 3	1,038	60 8
	Primary Schools, including Girls' schools.											
	Sadar	244,139	36,621	266	6 912	18 8	9	·1	1 962	28·4	4,941	71 5
	Raona	223,042	33 456	339	9,051	27 5	15	·1	554	6 1	8,482	93 8
	Mankar	152 687	22,903	146	3 773	16 4	7	·2	285	7 6	3,481	92 2
	Kalna	237 607	35 641	304	11,857	33 2	22	·2	4,423	37 3	7 410	62 5
	Katwa	230,110	34,516	170	48,880	14 1	14	3	926	18 9	3 940	80 8
	Raniganj	284,414	42 662	191	4,841	11 3		..	97	2 0	4,744	98 0
	Total for Primary Schools ..	1,371,999	205,799	1,416	41,314	20 7	67	·1	8,240	19 9	32,998	79 8
	Total of schools for vernacular education.			1,468	44,091	10 7	91	·2	9,064	20·5	34,936	79 1

Statement No. II, showing the Castes of Pupils in the schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the district of Burdwan in 1887.

Names of Circles.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Brahmans, &c.		Navasakhas.		Carpenters, &c.		Chamars, &c.		Total.		Musulmans.		Christians.		Aborigines.		Total.	
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High Schools.																				
Sadar Circle ...	2	864	650	75·2	69	8·0	82	9·5	4	·4	805	93·1	57	6·6	2	·2	...	...	864	...
Raona " ...	1	183	136	74·3	26	14·2	15	8·2	...	...	177	96·8	6	3·2	...	...	...	...	183	...
Mankar " ...	1	114	79	69·3	33	28·9	...	...	...	...	112	98·2	2	1·8	...	...	...	...	114	...
Kalna " ...	3	456	265	58·1	108	23·8	75	16·4	...	...	448	98·3	7	1·5	1	·2	...	...	456	...
Katwa " ..	1	145	106	73·1	29	20·0	9	6·2	...	...	144	99·3	1	·7	...	...	...	...	145	...
Raniganj " ...	2	269	156	57·9	84	31·2	23	8·6	...	...	263	97·7	4	1·5	...	...	2	·8	269	...
Total of High Schools.	10	2,031	1,392	68·5	349	17·1	204	10·0	4	·2	1,949	95·9	77	3·8	3	·2	2	·1	2,031	...
Middle English Schools.																				
Sadar Circle ...	13	996	413	41·5	330	33·1	195	19·6	5	·5	943	94·7	53	5·3	...	...	...	...	996	...
Raona " ...	9	500	279	55·8	166	33·2	23	4·6	10	2·0	478	95·6	22	4·4	...	...	...	...	500	...
Mankar " ..	6	284	112	39·4	142	50·0	19	6·7	5	1·8	278	97·9	6	2·1	...	...	...	...	284	...
Kalna " ...	11	665	396	59·6	190	29·9	47	7·1	9	1·3	651	97·9	14	2·1	...	...	...	...	665	...
Katwa " .	5	454	286	62·9	105	23·1	35	7·7	2	·4	428	94·2	26	5·8	...	...	...	...	454	...
Raniganj " ...	8	617	459	74·4	115	18·6	21	3·4	9	1·4	604	97·9	11	1·8	...	...	2	3	617	...
Total for Middle English Schools.	52	3,516	1,945	55·3	1,057	30·0	340	9·7	40	1·1	3,382	96·1	132	3·8	...	...	2	·1	3,516	...
Total of schools for English education.	62	5,547	3,337	60 1	1,406	25·3	544	9·8	44	·8	5,331	96·1	209	3·7	3	·1	4	·1	5,547	...
Middle Vernacular Schools.																				
Sadar Circle ...	10	544	141	25·9	268	49·2	106	19·5	12	2·2	527	96·8	17	3·1	...	...	...	...	544	...
Raona " ...	12	581	279	48·0	242	41·6	28	4·8	7	1·2	556	95 7	25	4·3	...	...	...	...	581	...
Mankar " ...	4	249	148	59 4	50	20·0	22	8·8	8	3·2	228	91·5	21	8·5	...	...	...	...	249	...
Kalna " ...	13	702	286	40·7	222	31·6	110	15·7	28	4·0	646	92 0	56	7·9	...	...	...	...	702	...
Katwa " ...	9	550	296	53·8	185	33·6	39	7·0	5	·9	525	95·4	25	4·5	...	...	...	...	550	...
Raniganj " ...	4	151	101	66·9	16	10·6	21	13·9	12	7·9	150	99·3	1	·6	...	...	...	...	151	...
Total for Middle Vernacular Schools.	52	2,777	1,251	45·0	983	35·4	326	11·7	72	2·6	2,632	94·7	145	5·2	...	...	...	...	2,777	...
Primary Schools, including Girls' Schools.																				
Sadar Circle ...	266	6,912	1,430	20·6	2,669	38·6	1,397	20·2	465	6·7	5,961	86·1	937	13·6	14	·2	...	...	6,912	...
Raona " ...	339	9,051	2,734	30·2	3,293	36·3	747	8·2	411	4·5	7,185	79·3	1,866	20·6	...	...	...	...	9,051	...
Mankar " ...	146	3,773	985	26·1	1,798	47·6	404	10·7	250	6·6	3,437	91·1	336	8·9	...	...	...	...	3,773	...
Kalna " ...	304	11,857	2,950	24·8	3,938	33·2	2,770	23·3	254	2·1	9,912	83·5	1,943	16·4	2	...	...	...	11,857	...
Katwa " ...	170	4,880	1,436	29·2	2,104	43·1	589	12·1	123	2·5	4,242	86·9	638	13·1	...	...	...	...	4,880	...
Raniganj " ...	191	4,841	1,639	33·8	1,744	36·0	978	20·2	304	6·2	4,665	96·3	166	3·4	9	·2	1	...	4,841	...
Total of primary schools, including girls' schools.	1,416	41,314	11,164	27·0	15,546	37·6	6,885	16·6	1,807	4·3	35,402	85·6	5,886	14·2	25	·1	1	...	41,314	...
Total of schools for vernacular education.	1,468	44,091	12,415	28·1	16,529	37·7	7,211	16·3	1,879	4·2	38,034	86·3	6,031	13·6	25	...	1	...	44,091	...

Statement No. III, showing the Schools and Pupils for Secondary and Primary Education in the district of Burdwan on the 31st March 1891.

Class of schools.	Names of Circles.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
English Education.	*High English Schoools.*						
	Sadar Circle	4	1,259	1,140	119	...	...
	Raona „	1	194	193	1	...	...
	Mankar „	1	118	116	2	...	...
	Kalna „	3	451	440	11	...	...
	Katwa „	2	276	274	2	...	...
	Raniganj „	2	376	373	3	...	...
	Total ...	13	2,674	2,536	138	...	...
	Middle English Schools.						
	Sadar Circle	15	855	817	37	...	1(*a*)
	Raona „	18	1,059	938	121	...	...
	Mankar „	6	291	280	11	...	...
	Kalna „	13	719	702	17	...	...
	Katwa „	8	617	583	34	...	...
	Raniganj „	9	781	774	7	...	...
	Total ...	69	4,322	4,094	227	...	1
	Total for English education ...	82	6,996	6,630	365	...	1
Vernacular Education.	*Middle Vernacular Schools.*						
	Sadar Circle	12	587	569	18	...	...
	Raona „	12	551	519	32	...	...
	Mankar „	8	385	372	13	...	...
	Kalna „	16	785	707	78	...	...
	Katwa „	14	782	751	31	...	...
	Raniganj „	2	95	95	...	...	...
	Total ...	64	3,185	3,013	172	...	...
	Primary (including Girls' Schools).						
	Sadar Circle	254	7,096	5,750	1,339	6	1
	Raona „	301	8,747	6,864	1,883	...	...
	Mankar „	150	3,874	3,291	583	...	...
	Kalna „	234	5,393	4,151	1,224	1	17
	Katwa „	175	5,288	4,628	660	...	...
	Raniganj „	229	5,545	5,307	145	2	91(*a*)
	Total ...	1 343	35,943	29,991	5,834	9	109
	Total for Vernacular education	1,407	39,128	33,004	6,006	9	109

(*a*) Aboriginal.

Statement No. IV, showing the Schools and Pupils for Secondary and Primary Education in the district of Burdwan on the 31st March 1891.

Class of schools	Names of Circles.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
English Education.	*High English Schools.*						
	Sadar Circle	4	1,259	1,140	119	...	...
	Raona "	1	194	193	1	...	...
	Mankar "	1	118	116	2	...	...
	Kalna "	3	451	440	11	...	...
	Katwa "	2	276	274	2	...	...
	Raniganj "	2	376	373	3	...	...
	Total ...	13	2,674	2,536	138	...	...
	Middle English Schools.						
	Sadar Circle ...	15	855	817	37	...	1(a)
	Raona "	18	1,059	938	121	...	
	Mankar "	6	291	280	11	...	...
	Kalna "	13	719	702	17	...	...
	Katwa "	8	617	583	34	...	...
	Raniganj "	9	781	774	7	.	...
	Total ...	69	4,322	4,094	227		1
	Total of schools for English education.	82	6,996	6,630	365	...	1
Vernacular Education.	*Middle Vernacular Schools.*						
	Sadar Circle	12	587	569	18	...	...
	Raona "	12	551	519	32	...	...
	Mankar "	8	385	372	13	...	...
	Kalna "	16	785	707	78	...	...
	Katwa "	14	782	751	31	...	...
	Raniganj "	2	95	95	...	...	...
	Total ...	64	3,185	3,013	172	...	.
	Primary Schools (including Girls' Schools).						
	Sadar Circle	254	7,096	5,750	,339	6	1
	Raona "	301	8,747	6,864	,883	...	...
	Mankar "	150	3,874	3,291	583	...	...
	Kalna "	234	5,393	4,151	1,224	1	17
	Katwa "	175	5,288	4,628	660	...	...
	Raniganj "	229	5,545	5,307	145	2	91(a)
	Total ...	1,343	35,943	29,991	5,834	9	109
	Total of schools for Vernacular education.	1,407	39,128	33,004	6,006	9	109

(a) Aboriginal.

F. daC.—Reg. No. 1146J—90—25-9-94.